THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. 1. SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1865. NO. 168

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1 day,		$1 00
1 "	1 week,		3 50
1 "	2 "		6 00
1 "	3 "		8 00
1 "	1 month,		10 00
1 "	2 "		15 00
1 "	3 "		20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and *seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.*

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

250,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,

WORTH OVER $1,000,000.

All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

"This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Oceana Times, Pent Water, Michigan, Oct. 21, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely on articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Loyal American, Anderson, Indiana, Oct. 20, 1864. "Their Watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 20, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Sangerties, N. Y., Oct 24, 1864. "All goods furnished are what they are represented to be."—Times, Waterville, N. Y, Oct. 10, 1864. "Worthy of confidence.—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct 18, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

Splendid List of Articles. All to be sold for $1 each.

250 Solid Silver Dining Sets	$75 to $300
500 Silver Salvers and Urns	50 to 200
500 Solid Silver Tea Sets complete	50 to 300
450 Rosewood Musical Boxes, 32 airs	75 to 250
200 Mahogany Musical Boxes, 24 airs	50 to 200
250 Gold Hunting Watches	75 to 200
250 Ladies' Enamelled Gold Watches	50 to 200
500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches	35 to 100
500 Open-face Silver Watches	25 to 50
250 Diamond Rings	$0 to 100
5000 Photo. Albums, all sizes	5 to 50
2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15 to 30
3,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets	5 to 10
5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets	6 to 12
2,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains	5 to 20
7,000 Solitaire and Revolving Brooches	5 to 10
2,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 to 10
5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald do	4 to 10
5,000 Mosaic, jet and Lava Eardrops	4 to 10
7,500 Coral and Emerald Eardrops	3 to 8
5,000 California Diamond Pins	5 to 20
5,000 California Cluster Diamond Pins	3 to 10
3,000 sets Solitaire Buttons and Studs	3 to 10
3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c	3 to 8
10,000 Lockets, double-glass	3 to 5
5,000 Lockets for Miniatures	5 to 10
3,000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	3 to 8
5,000 Plain Gold Rings	4 to 10
5,000 Chased Gold Rings	4 to 10
10,000 Shield and Signet Rings	3 to 10
10,000 California Diamond Rings	3 to 10
7,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, jet	5 to 10
5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, coral	8 to 12
5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, onyx	10 to 15
5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, lava	12 to 20
2,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, mosaic	20 to 30
10,000 Gold Pens with silver holders	5 to 10
5,000 Gold Pens with Gold holders	6 to 12
5,000 Gold Pens and holders, superior	10 to 15
5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	8 to 10
3,000 Silver Castors and Wine Holders	15 to 50
2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	20 to 50

Messrs. T. and H. GAUGHAN and CO., No. 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a Great Gift Distribution, subject to the regulations following:

Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in Sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty five cents.

All Articles sold at One Dollar each without regard to value.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth. The price of Certificates is as follows:—One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty five for $10; one hundred for $15.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom special terms are offered.

T & H. GAUGHAN & CO.,
No. 116, Broadway, New York.
Oct. 26, 1865. 2m-d pd No 131

D. G. WORTH. N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL,

COMMISSION AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
T. C. and B. G. Worth' old stand South Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give strict personal attention to Sale or Shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores and General Produce. Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Agents for Cape Fear Line of River Steamers to Fayetteville, and Sail Lines to New York and Philadelphia.

Dealers in Cotton, Bagging, Rope, Lime, Plaster, Guano, Ford's Fertilizer, Salt, and Coal.

November 1st, 1865. pd1md136

THE MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, N. C.

IS offered for RENT, for further particulars, apply to J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1865—d1t 112

RAILROADS.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL AND ADAM'S EXPRESS THROUGH ENTIRELY BY RAIL TO
WASHINGTON CITY,
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK AND
LYNCHBURG *via*
THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA AND VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROADS.
411 MILES CONTINUOUS RAIL—NO STAGING—TRAINS RUN TO BALTIMORE AND OHIO DEPOT AT WASHINGTON CITY,
TWICE DAILY.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad having been put in complete repair, are now running two trains daily between Washington City and Lynchburg, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Washington, the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Lynchburg, and at Gordonsville with the Virginia Central railroad for Staunton and Richmond.

Passengers taking this line pass in full view of the various battle fields along the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, between Richmond and Gordonsville, and the famous battle fields of Manassas, Brisaoe and Cedar Mountain, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and may rely upon making close and regular connections with the lines indicated Elegant cars are run upon this line, and every accommodation furnished to make the passengers comfortable.

Through passengers arriving in Richmond by the Virginia Central, Richmond and Danville, and Richmond and Petersburg Railroads, will find Garbers & Co's omnibuses to transport them between depots Passengers have ample time to dine and sup at Gordonsville, and breakfast and sup at Virginia Central depot.

Trains leave Richmond, daily, (except Sunday) at 7:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.; on Sundays, at 7:15 p m. only, making close and sure connections at Washington city with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the following points:

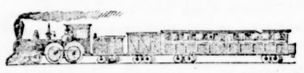
Baltimore,	Logansport, Ohio,
Philadelphia,	Louisville, "
New York,	La Crosse, "
Burlington, Iowa,	Lafayette, "
Bloomington, Ill.,	Milwaukee, "
Columbus, Ohio.	Madison, In
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Muscatine, Iowa,
Cairo, Ill.,	Newark, Ohio,
Chicago, Ill.,	Prarie du Chien,
Cleveland, Ohio,	Parkersburg, Va.,
Detroit, Michigan,	Quincey, Ill.,
Decatur, Ill.,	Richmond, Ind.,
Dayton, Ohio,	Sandusky, Ohio,
Davenport, Iowa,	Springfield, Ill.,
Dubuque, Iowa,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Evansville, Ind.	St. Louis, Mo.,
Fon du Lac, Wis,	St. Paul, Minn.,
Iowa City, Iowa,	Terre Haute, Ind.,
Indianapolis, Ind.,	Vincennes, Ind.,
Jamesville, Minn.,	Wheeling, Va.,
Lynchburg, Va.,	Xenia, Ind.,
	Zanesville, Ohio.

This line carries the through mail, consequently makes first connections.

Tickets at office, No. 231 Main street, and Virginia Central Railroad depot, Richmond

W. B. RICHARDS, Jr., Agent.
Oct. 17, '65. d3mo

THE BEST



MOST EXPEDITIOUS & COMFORTABLE ROUTE
FROM CHARLOTTE
TO THE
NORTHERN CITIES.
VIA
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad,
AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

PASSENGERS by this line will leave Charlotte at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a.m Leave Raleigh 5 o'clock a m, arrive at Gaston 12 a m, and leave Gaston 1 p m arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p m. and leave that night for Richmond and the North, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a m, arrive at Gaston 11 a m, Leave Gaston 11 a m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p m, and 6 a m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on Sunday

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N C R R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R R.
R. MacDUNLOE,
dtf110 Sup't Petersburg and W[illegible]

C. W. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Wines, Liquors Teas, Coffee, Sugar, assorted Groceries. Fish and PROVISIONS,
CRAVEN STREET,
(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOK,)
NEWBERN, N. C.

☞ Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices.

C. C. THOMAS, with
C. W. R. & Co.
September 29, 1865 3mosd1 8

SPRAGUE BROTHERS

GROCERY MERCHANTS,
OLD STAND, SALISBURY, N. C
Oct. 3 1865—3m odpd111

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

D B BRIDGFORD, of Haskins & Bridgford, and late of Bridgeford and Co., Richmond Virginia.
A. MYERS and W. MYERS, late of N. C.
BRIDGFORD & MYERS,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Dock street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Where they are prepared to do a General Auction and Commission Storage and Forwarding Business, and trust, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All orders entrusted to us will be promptly filled at the lowest market rates.

REFERENCES.

Merchants of Lynchburg, Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond and Danville.

New York—Connelly and Co., Merrett, Walet and Co., G. B Lawton, Power and Acker, Swepson. Meudenhall and Co., Williams, Noble and Oates.

Boston—Clark and Woodward, Thomas J. Jones and Co., R. A. Howes and Co., William M. Steadman and Co., Z. Snow and Co.

Rockland, Maine—F. Cobb, A J Bird.

Halifax, Nova Scotia—Benjamin Weir and Co., A Allison.

Philadelphia—Buckner, McCammand and Co., J Rinaldo, Sank and Co., Dohan and Tate.

Baltimore—Thomas R Matthews and Sons, R H Heslett, W Lanahan and Sons, Moore N Falls, President Baltimore Steam Pack Company, A W Shaw, Superintendent New Line Steamers.

Raleigh, North Carolina—George W Swepson, President Raleigh National Bank, J Devereux.

Greensboro' North Carolina—James Sloan.

Lexington, North Carolina—B B Roberts, C F Lowe and J P Stimpson.

Salisbury, Forth Carolina—Burton Craige, John I Shaver and J C Turner.

Concord, North Carolina—A J Yorke.

Statesville, North Carolina—R F imonton, Treasurer W N C R R, H C E cles and J S Miller.

Morganton, North Carolina—T R Caldwell, President W N C R R., and R C Pearson.

Charlotte, North Carolina—John Wilkes, President First National Bank, H B Williams.

Wilmington, North Carolina—T E Roberts.

Asheville, North Carolina—A T Summey and N W Woodfin.

Charleston, South Carolina—Benjamin Mordecai.
November 8th, '65. 3m 142

Spotswood Hotel,

RICHMOND, Va., August, 1865.

IT having been reported that the *Spotswood Hotel* had been confiscated and closed, the proprietors deem it proper to assure the Public that such is not the case. The House is open for the accommodation of visitors, as it has been from its opening day in September, 1860.

The House has been remodeled, renovated, refurnished, and put in perfect order throughout, and the traveling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommodations with us as can be found in any first class Hotel, North or South.

Our friends, patrons, and the travelling public generally, visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well known reputation of the House.

Our former patrons will find the old employees of the House still in our service, were they will be pleas-

CORKERY & MILLWOOD, Proprietors.
Oct. 14. d3mo122

JOHN DOOLY,

Hat CAP and FUR Dealer,
RICHMOND, VA.

HAS constantly on hand an extensive stock of every article in his line. His goods shall be sold to Merchants from North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, at as low prices as they can be had at the Jobbing Hat houses in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Having the same facilities for getting goods from first class Manufactories as any House in any city Purchasers are invited to call and examine my stock.
Oct. 14. d3m pd

John F Feard

Commission, Auction and Forwarding Merchant, and Agent for
SELLING OR LEASING REAL ESTATE
NEAR OLD COUNTY WHARF,
NEWBERN, N. C.

REFERENCES.—A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce Newbern; Dr. W. J. Hawkin ate Pres't of R & G R R; Hon. N. Boyden, Pres't of N. C. R R Salisbury; Col. Wm. Johnston, Pres' Charlotte & S. C. R R. Charlotte; Hon. J. M. Morehead, Greensboro; Rev. Dr. Deems, Raleigh and Rev. W. E Pell, editor of Sentinel at Raleigh.
Nov. 13th 1865. tf–146.

COMMISSION, AUCTION
AND
FORWARDING HOUSE OF J. F. FOARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to furnish Fish, Guano and Fish Oil to Farmers and Tanners. This guano is said to be nearly equal to the best Peruvian and much cheaper. Price $30 cash per ton of 2000 lbs, commissions and freight from ocean added. Orders solicited.

JNO. F. FOARD,
Commission Merchant, Newbern, N. C.
Nov. 13, 1865. 150.

Bureau of Relief,

(To relieve Clerical distress, especially in the Southern Dioceses.)

Under the advice of Bishops Talbot, Atkinson and Lay. Address contributions of any sort, and applications, to, the Rev. W. E. Doane, Secretary, Hartford, Connecticut.
November, 11 151–tf
☞ Southern papers are asked to copy this till forbid.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Adam Trexler, deceased, are notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, ortherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

☞ Those indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. W. R. FRALEY, Adm'r.

MILLS TO RENT.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of December, at the late residence of Adam Trexler dec'd, I will rent the Grist and Saw Mills to the highest bidder, for a term of twelve months. The renting will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, M.

W. R. FRALEY, Adm'r.
Dec. 2, 1865. dlt163–wt17

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUCKER & SMITH,
Commission Merchants,
and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Warehouse,—250 W. Baltimore Street,
Between Charles and Hanover.
BALTIMORE.

☞ Our stock is being daily replenished by fresh arrivals from the best factories, and of new and desirable styles.
Nov. 8th, '61. pd 1m142

W. T. WALTERS & CO.
Wines & Liquors.
68 Exchange Place, (Lombard St.)
BALTIMORE.

WM. T. WALTERS,
JOSHUA P. McCAY,
EDWIN WALTERS.
Nov. 8th, '65. 6m142

NOAH WALKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS,
Washington Building,
165 and 167 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
November 8th, '65. 6m 142

F. B. LONEY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Hardware
Cutlery, Chains, &c.,
No. 3 Hanover St., near Balto. St.,
Baltimore, Md.

FRANCIS B. LONEY,
WILLIAM R. BARRY,
ROBERT S. FINLEY,
IRVIN NEALE,
JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT.
Nov. 8th, 1865. 3mpd142

WHITELEY, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 281, Baltimore Street,
Baltimore.
Nov. 8th, '65. 3mpd142

CHARLES MARSHALL,
Attorney at Law,
No. 6 St., Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Will attend to the collection and adjustments of claims.
November 8th, '65. tf 142

Fall & Winter Importation

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND
STRAW GOODS.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Velvets, French Flowers, Straw Bonnets, Ladies Hats, Trimmed & Untrimmed. Offer the most complete Stock in the United States in variety and cheapness.

No. 237 Baltimore St.,
BALTIMORE, Md.
November 10th, 1865. pd1m144

BURNS, WEST & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
61 Exchange Place, Lombard St., Balto.
November 8th, '65. 3m pd 142

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro' N C.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Baltimore, Md.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL & CO.,
Cotton, Tobacco and
General Commission Merchants,
156 Pratt Street wharf, Baltimore.
Nov. 8th, '65. 3mpd142

MARBLE MONUMENTS AND TOMB STONES.

JUST ARRIVED at the Salisbury Marble Ya
A STOCK OF MARBLE.
Where the snbscriber wil be
FOUND AT ALL TIMES.

To wait upon any that may want Monuments, Tombstones &c, of every description. All sorts of country p oduce received in payment,
Opposite the Lutheran Church, Main Street.
M. KELLOGG.
Salisbury, Nov. 21, 1865. 3md-152

WILLIAM H. BAILEY,

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, practices in the Military Courts, and assists a distinguished Law Firm at Washington, in preparing claims against the Government for settlement. Office Registers Room in Court-House.
[tf-152]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.
Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE
WHERE he can be found at all hours unless
Professionally Engaged.
Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at
HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S
Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.
Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.
June 15, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)
RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

Pioneer Line of Steamers,

—FOR—
Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, via Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.
THE COMMODIOUS STEAMERS
PIONEER AND COMMODORE ADAMS

Berne for Norfolk on TUESDAY of each week at 8 o'clock, A M, connecting with the different lines of steamers for the above-named points. Shippers of Goods will receive every facility and accommodation for the transportation of the same, as arrangements have been made with the different companies to forward goods to this line at low rates and without delay. Each of these steamers are capable of carrying
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF FREIGHT
through the canal without difficulty, as they were built expressly for the trade. They are fitted up with STATE ROOMS and BERTHS capable of accommodating thirty-five passengers. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers, who will not be subject to the inconvenience of transfer to other vessels, but will be taken through direct without change.

The tables of the steamers are liberally supplied with the best the market affords. Families travelling will find it to their interest to take this line, as they will thereby escape the danger and discomfort of a sea route, and the fatigue of railroad travel.

On the 15th of December next, if the business of the line warrants it, the steamer WILLIAMS will be put on the route, and tri-weekly trips will be made.

For freight or passage apply to WHITFORD, DILL & CO., New Berne, N. C.
DAVID WILLIAMS, Proprietor.
nov 22, tf-155

Fall and Winter Fashions.

LATEST STYLES
Mrs. McFARLAND.
Mansion House.

HAVING just returned from the North with a choice STOCK Latest styles of Bonnets, Hats, Veils, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Silk belts, fancy Buckles, hair Nets, fancy head Dresses, old ladies' Caps, &c., &c. ALSO,
is prepared to cut and make ladies dresses, cloaks and children's cloths, in the latest fashions—would be pleased to see her former customers and the public generally. Prices reasonable and prompt attention to orders. Oct. 19, 1865—d1y126

WHITFORD, GEO. W. DILL, W. WHITFORD
WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,
SHIPPING, RECEIVING, FORWARDING
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce.
AGENTS FOR
MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINES
Between Newbern and New York.
GENERAL VESSEL AGENTS. dtf152

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public at large that they have opened a Livery Stable, at Thomas E. Brown's old stand in Salisbury, where horses and buggies and other conveyances can be hired at any time, and where horses will be fed and well attended to.

JOHN A. SNIDER,
ROBERT UTZMAN.
October 31, 1865. No 135dtf

D. B. BRIDGFORD. A. MYERS. WM. MYERS
BRIDGFORD & MYERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants
Dock and 17th Streets, Richmond, Va.
Oct. 17, 1865. d3mo

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Blossom Brothers.

(SUCCESSORS TO BEJ. BLOSSOM & SON,)
Commission Merchants.
Cotton, Naval Stores, Grain, Tobacco, Yarns, Sheetings, &c.,
159 Front Street,
CHAS. W. BLOSSOM,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, } NEW YORK.

Liberal advances made on consignments, on receipt of Bill of Lading.

References—The Bank of N C, and other Banks at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Tarboro, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Wadesboro.

A. M. McPHEETERS, Raleigh, N. C.,
Will forward to us, through [illegible] place, *(free of forwarding commission,)* [illegible] railroad freight, to any shipping port.
J. R BLOSSOM & CO., Wilmington, N. C.,
GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Washington, N. C.,
S. T. JONES & CO., Newbern, N. C.,
HENRY GHISELIN, Norfolk, Va.,
Will forward produce to us, *free of forwarding commission*, except on naval stores and grain, by steamer or sailing vessel, as shippers may direct; and, when desired, will pay taxes, &c., at the shipping ports.

N. B.—Consignments to us are covered by Fire and Marine Insurance, as soon as freighted, from all places on all Railroads and Rivers in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and from all shipping Ports, through to New York, whether advice of shipment is received or not. 109 3mod&w7

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
79 Pearl Street, New York.

Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Cloth, Naval Stores, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments in hand.

Orders Solicited for the Purchase of Goods.

☞ All Consignments to us are covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, on all Rail Roads, and from all Shipping Ports, through to New York, whether advice of Shipment is received or not.

☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

THOS. J. SUMNER,	Charlotte,	N. C.
DANIEL WORTH,	Company Shops,	"
S. G. MURPHY,	New York City,	
ROBERT R. SWEPSON,	"	"
G. W. SWEPSON,	Haw River,	"
C. P. MENDENHALL,	Greensboro,	"

November 2nd, '65. tf-137
DR. J. R. G. FAUCETTE, Of Greensboro, N. C.
J. C. FAUCETTE, Of Alamance, N. C.
Nov. 1st, 1865 tf

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT SALE
OF THE
NEW YORK & PROVIDENCE
JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION,
Capital,..... $1,000,000
Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

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THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 9 1865

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR

COMPOSITORS WANTED.

Two good compositors can get permanent employment at this office, if application is made immediately. The highest prices paid for labor.

[AGENTS FOR THE BANNER.]

Abbott, & Co., New York.
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Mr. C. S. McDaniel, Wilmington, N. C.
Rev. R. L. Abernethy, Happy Home, N. C.
W. E. Gibbons, Esq., Stony Point, Alx. Co, N. C.

THANKFUL.

Sad and pitiable indeed must be the condition of those who have nothing to be thankful for. We do not think that the South has yet reached that desperate point. We have many things for which we should be grateful and thankful. We should be thankful that we have our lives and a portion of our property left; that we may hope, at some time, to become fully re-invested with all the rights, benefits and priviliges of full citizenship; that the problem of Southern separation has been solved definitely, although against us; that we are to have no more intestine War; that as a re-united people we present a strength and power which can resist the World in arms; that our people are settling down so quietly and gracefully to the ordinary pursuits of civil life; that we live under a flag which inspires respect in all portions of the Globe; for these and many other things let us be profoundly thankful. Let us not brood over the disasters of the past; cultivate friendly and cordial relations, and do what is required as a fair result of failure in the present and prove by your *acts* in the future that your professions of loyalty are not mere lip-service, but the declarations of a sentiment which you intend to stand by under all circumstances. We believe that the North fought this war out in good faith; that they in making war upon us, did not do so from a desire to crush and ruin us, but to maintain and uphold the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union of the States thereunder. In reviewing the past we ought always to give the North credit for sincerity of purpose in what they did. Once reach that point and the path to a cordial association is rendered comparatively an easy one. Recollect that they loved the glorious Union as dearly as you loved your so-called Confederacy; that they came out to fight for and did fight, under in the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of our incomparable Constitution to all future ages. It was thought necessary, as a means of success after the struggle became prolonged and perhaps doubtful, to do many things as military necessities.

Looking at it in this point of view, let us mutually agree to forget and forgive the past, and for the future, march together shoulder to shoulder to the music of the Union—a Union whose resplendent glory shall illumine the darkness of despotism in every land.

THANKSGIVING DAY,

This day was celebrated by divine service in the several churches. Business of all character was suspended. We observed the day by eating our pudding and praying for a speedy and cordial re-construction of our common country, in heart as well as name; that the kindest and most fraternal feelings may spring up between the two sections; that in fine all things may be so ordered and settled by the endeavors of those in authority "upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations." So mote it be.

GOD SAVE THE MARK.

An associate has been elected for that gifted and honord son of the Old North State, Hon. Wm. A. Grahrm. We feel too much humiliated by his election to perpetuate it as part of our passing history. We leave our readers to conjecture by calling to their minds such synonymes as frog-ponds and mud-puddles.

He was not a "strait," for he was a Davis elector and voted for him whom the Northern papers style the "Arch Rebel." We had lots of "straits" who would have done honor to the place, as Boyden, Jones, Lash, Moorehead. Donnell and many others.

The Rowan County Bible Society.

At a meeting of the officers of the Rowan County Bible Society, held Dec. the 4th 1865, the following gentlemen were appointed to distribute Bibles by sale or donation, in the Town of Salisbury, viz:

In the West Ward.—Messrs. John D. Brown, Luke Blackmer, J. M. Coffin, John A. Ramsay and J. J. Bruner.

In the North Ward.—Messrs. William Overman, J. Rumple, J. W. Hall, and J. D. McNeely.

In the East Ward.—Messrs. J. B. Laurens, N. H. Blackwood, J. J. Summerell, W. A. Walton and William Smith.

In the South Ward.—Messrs. T. G. Haughton, Wm. Murphy, J. S. McCubbins, R. B. Crawford and David McLean.

These committees are requested to explore their respective fields at once, visiting every house, supplying the wants of the people by sale or donation, keeping an account of the number of families visited, and of Bibles and New Testaments distributed, and to report the results to the Depositary.

The committees will be supplied with Bibibles by calling upon the Rev. J. B. Laurens, Depositary, at the Store of Crwford & Laurens.

By order of the Executive Committee,
J. RUMPLE,
Pres. R. C. B. S.

MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 39TH CONGRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the Untied States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfil my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of Government, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "The Union shall be perpetual," are the words of the Confederation. "To form then a more perfect Union," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and the adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and indeed is it not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth? The members brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments, old and new; but they needed and they obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contention and long discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and ensure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self-preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while yet President, to the people of the United States, was, that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the people.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harrassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels of justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquiesence in the decisions of the majority" was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

The maintainance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Governments in all their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the powers of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government; and so is every State government a limited government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion, and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the Powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; as also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the People of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution the confirmation of States, Without States, one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to system of States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our political system their connexion is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other.

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentus questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passion, passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution.

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision.

Now, military gvernments established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and the vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to their continuance was conceivable. They would have occasined an incalculable and exhausting expense.—Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony; and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigrant from abroad, what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow-citizens. The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised, under the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such as for myself, I could never, unless on occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal.

Besides the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign Power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority, and as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom-houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States my be collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the post office renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business. And is it not happy for us all, that the restoration of each one of these functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that after all that has happened the General Government is known only as a beneficence?

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the General Government—the power of pardon. As no State can throw a defence over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States, has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion; and that, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt and jealousy and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country, it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever the to mutual affection and support.

The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members.

The full assertion of powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider an act on the whole subject." To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offence made infamous; and, at the same time, the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for my counsel the Constitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their cotemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movement towards independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the Confederacy, there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States; and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors, according to its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after another has proceeded to increase the number of its electors, until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the interpetation of the Constitution, that during the civil war the late President never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it: and in the acts of Congress, during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such a fact would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to intervene. When the tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us then go on and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily disheartened. The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection. While their right of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be questioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colonization.—Let us rather encourage them to honorable and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country; and, instead of hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract for the status of slavery. The freedman cannot fairly be accused of unwillingness to work, so long as a doubt remains about his freedom of choice in his pursuits, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wages. In this the interests of the employer and the employed coincide. The employer desires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if the one ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. The public interest will be best promoted if the several States will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in some way accomplished, there is no chance for the advantageous use of their labor and the blame of ill success will not rest on them.

I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest for the immediate realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them; and then their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which, from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

Now that slavery is at an end or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry.—Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment or had but the second best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious.—With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations of Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known. The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth, and industry.

Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength, and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here, there is no room for favored classes or monopolies the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.

At a meeting of the Physicians of Salisbury, held December 6, 1865, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That as every branch of business is now conducted exclusively on the cash system, it becomes necessary for us to require of our patrons prompt cash payment of our bills. That we will as soon as the services are rendered present our bills and expect and require the money.

2. Resolved, That to prevent any misunderstanding, these resolutions be published in the Town papers, together with our Tariff of fees, to commence January 1st, 1866.

Tariff Fees.

Visit in Town during the day,	*$3 00*
do. do. do. do. night,	$5 00
Consultation fee, including visit,	$10 00
Visit in the country 3 miles and under,	$3 00

Over 3 miles one dollar a mile in the day. Double these rates at night. Extra charges for Medicine. Consultation fee ten dollars—exclusive of visit. Midwifery 25 to 50 dollars—mileage additional.

Office Prescription, $2. *CASH.*

Surgical cases, fees in proportion.

Resolved, That all bills standing on our books, unsettled January 1st, 1866, will be made out in accordance with the above Tariff of Fees.

M. WHITEHEAD, M. D.
J. W. JONES, M. D.
C. A. HENDERSON, M. D.
STILES KENNEDY, M. D.
J. J. SUMMERELL, M. D.
J. A. CALDWELL, M. D.
W. H. COLE, M. D.

Dec. 9 '65-d. 1m.

MANSION HOUSE,

CORNER OF MIAN AND

Water St's. Salisbury N. C,

WE ARE remodeling, refurnishing and putting in perfect order throughout this old and time honored Hotel; and the traveling public may rest assured of finding comfortable accommodation.

REEVES & COUGHENNOUR,
Proprietors.

Salisbury, Nov. 27th 1865. tfd-159

LOCAL.

MAJ. W. M. ROBBINS.

We have had the pleasure of meeting W. M. Robbins, Esq., late Major of the old 4th Alabama Regiment. He is an Attorney of character, a native of this State, a high-toned chivalous gentleman, and we have no doubt that at our bar he will gain new distinctions.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11, 1865.

Circular Letter.

It is constantly reported to the Commissioner and his agents that the Freedmen have been deceived as to the intention of the Government. It is said that lands will be taken from the present holders and divided among them next Christmas or New Year's. This impression, wherever it exists, is wrong. All officers and agents of this Bureau are hereby directed to take every possible means to remove so erroneous and injurious impression.

They will further endeavor to overcome other false reports that have been industriously spread abroad with a purpose to unsettle labor and give rise to disorder and suffering. Every proper means will be taken to secure fair written agreements or contracts for the coming year—and the Freedmen instructed that it is for their best interests to look to the property holders for employment. The Commissioner deprecates hostile action, and wishes every possible exertion made to produce kind feeling and mutual confidence between blacks and whites.

Signed, A. O. HOWARD,
Maj. Gen'l., Commissioner.

Official:
MAX. WOODHULL,
Col. & A. A. S.

PRICES CURRENT,

SALISBURY, DEC. 9, 1865.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SPRAGUED & ROS.

Apples, green, per bush.	$1.25	to	1.75
Beans, " "	1.00	to	1.50
Beeswax, per lb.	25	to	30
Bacon, hog round, " "	20	to	22
do hams & sides, " "	20	to	23
do shoulders, " "	18	to	20
Coffee, " "	35	to	40
Corn. per bush. of 56 "	75	to	80
do. Meal, " of 46 "	80	to	85
Copperas, "	10	to	10
Candles, Tallow, "	25	to	33
do Adamantine, "	40	to	50
Cotton, "	40	to	45
do Yarn, per bunch,	3.50	to	4.50
Eggs, per dozen,	15	to	20
Feathers, per lb.	40	to	50
Flour, " "	6¼	to	7
Fish, Mackeral, No. I,	...	to	...
" do " II,	...	to	...
" do " III,	...	to	...
Fruit, dried, Apples, pl'd.	7	to	8
" " do unpl'd.	2½	to	3½
" " Peaches, pl'd.	16	to	18
" " do unpl'd.	8	to	10
Leather, upper, per lb.	90	to	95
" sole, " "	45	to	50
Iron, bar, " "	...	to	...
" castings, " "	...	to	...
Nails, cut, " "	...	to	...
Molasses, sorgom, per gal.	40	to	50
" West India, " "	75	to	1.00
" Syrup, " "	1.00	to	1.50
Onions, per bush.	1.00	to	1.50
Pork, per lb.	12	to	15
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	75	to	1.00
" Sweet, " "	75	to	1.00
Sugar, Brown,	20	to	25
" Clarified,	28	to	30
" Crushed Puly'd.	33	to	35
Salt, Coast,	..	to	..
" Liverpool,	..	to	..
" Table,	..	to	..
Tobacco, Leaf,	..	to	..
" Manufactured,	20	to	90
" Smoking,	50	to	1.50
Gold,	...	to	1.45
Silver,	..	to	1.43

STAND FROM UNDER

SELLING OFF

AT COST.

Java Coffee 30 cents,

Calico 25 cents

Hoop Skirts $125,

Boots, Shoes and Hats

WAY DOWN,

CALL AND SEE AT

Jenkins' Old Corner.

Gold taken at $1,50

Bank Money 40 cts.

Dec. 5, 1865. 1md-165

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS MARGARET MITCHELL
and MRS. E. N. GRANT,

propose receiving into their family, as pupils, a few young Ladies'. Terms made known on application by letter or otherwise.

Chapel Hill N.C, Nov. 13th, '65. 1463m

THE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE AUXILIARY MECHANIC ARTS, AND TO HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

To be Published at Richmond, Va.

The undersigned propose to publish in this city—commencing in January, 1866—a monthly Journal to be styled "THE FARMER," whose pages shall be devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the auxiliary Mechanic Arts and to Household Economy. A Journal which shall faithfully and successfully represent these cardinal interests by the dissemination of practical information & thorough, sound instruction, will supply a desideratum which is widely and deeply felt in the present exigency of our affairs, and ought, therefore, (we should think) readily to commend itself to popular acceptation, and command, in return, a remunerating patronage. "*Faithfully*" and "*successfully*" to support these interests, requires a Journal of the highest order of its kind. It is to nothing short of this high standard of public usefulness that "The Farmer" aspires, and to reach and maintain it, will be an object of unremitting effort and unsparing liberality of expenditure. It seeks recognition as a worthy organ of these cardinal branches of national industry, of which it assumes the special advocacy, and hopes to meet the requirements of the position satisfactorily to those whose interests are more immediately involved.

We are fallen upon times of peculiar and unexampled difficulty. The sudden and violent overthrow of African slavery, without premonition of its near approach, or preparation for the event, interwoven, as it was, with the very texture of our social constitution, has rendered all past experience with respect to the economy and regulation of labor nugatory, razed to its foundation the entire system of Southern agrieulture, and necessitated its re-construction and re organization in accordance with the recent changes in our circumstances and relations. Suddenly launched upon a tempestuous sea of danger and perplexity without the polar star of experience to guide us, we must, as best we can, improvise the measures which appear at the moment the best adapted to the purposes of present security, and as calmly tsentative, await the slow progress of a we mayeffort and empirical practice for the development of facts and the matured fruits of experience and observation from the careful comparison and general ization of all which, sound principles may be deduced for our future guidance and direction. Then will a new creation of order, harmony and beauty spring out of the chaotic disorder and confusion which now prevail. Then will the desolation and ruin which mar the face of the country be repaired. And not till then shall wholesome and stable rules and regulations control the entire system of husbandry, with its adjuncts and subsidiaries, and give force and efficiency to the administrative measures necessary for the conduction of all its operations to the most satisfactory and profitable results.

To facilitate and promote these important considerations, a good agricultural journal is an obvious necessity. A medium of communication, for the interchange among farmers of views and opinions entertained by them respectively on subjects appertaining to their common calling, is indispensable, and they especially need a veliable of intelligence for the transmission of the earliest notice of improvement in any department of husbandry, that, by a wide diffusion of such notice, the improvements may be adopted in practice and thus prove a general benefit to the farming fraternity.

Now, to sum up in a word: It is to meet this obvious and pressing necessity that the proprietors propose to publish the above described paper, and in behal of the undertaking they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

The best talent, both practical and theoretical which the country affords, will be commanded in aid of this enterprise, and no expense will be spared in the effort to make the Journal complete in all respects.

It will be printed on good paper and with clear type, and will comprise thirty two pages of reading matter. An advertising sheet of capacity sufficient to accommodate the advertising patronage of the Journal will be added.

Papers disposed to exchange with *The Farmer* will send their papers at once.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$3 Per Annum.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For 1 square of 10 lines or less, $1 for each insertion.

1 page for 12 months,	$100 00
1 page for 6 months,	60 00
½ page for 12 months,	60 00
½ page for 6 months,	35 00
1 page Single insertion,	15 00

and $10 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.

Cards from 10 to 12 lines, yearly, $10—half yearly, $6.

Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly in advance.

Let all who propose to subscribe send in their names at once, in order that they may be arranged in advance with reference to the mails.

Payment will be made upon the receipt of the January number.

All communications will be addressed to "Elliott & Shields," P. O. Box 1064, Richmond, Va.

☞Office, till further notice, at Whig Counting Room.

WYATT M. ELLIOTT,
JOHN C. SHIELDS.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 4th, 1864.

THE WEEKLY BANNER

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year, - $3,00
Six Months, - - - - - - - - 2,00
One Month, - - - - - - - - 50

Payments in *advance*. Address
J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE NEW YORK NEWS

DAILY and WEEKLY

NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS,

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPER!!

BENJAMIN WOOD PROPRIETOR

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and New from all parts of the World! It contains more reading matter than any other

WEEKLY PAPER.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS INTTODUCED.

An Immense Circulation Determined on.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single Copies - - - -	Five Cents.
One copy, one Year - - - -	$2,00
Three copies, one year - - - -	5 50
Five copies, one year - - - -	8 75
Ten copies, one year - - - -	17 00
And an extra Copy to any Club of Ten	
Twenty copies, one year - - -	30 00
The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen	

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To mail Subscribers - - - -	$10 00
Six months - - - - - - -	5 00

☞ Payments Invariably in advance.

Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly News, sent free.

Address BENJ. WOOD.
Daily News Building, No. 19 City Hal Square New York City.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

Published every Tuesday and Friday.

Single copies, one year - - -	$4 00
Three copies, one year - - -	10 00
Five copies one year - - -	15 00
Ten copies, one year - -	30 00

And an EXTRA COPY to any CLUB of TEN.

Twenty copies one year - -	$35 00
To Clergymen - - - -	3 00

Co-Partnership.

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA, Nov. 1st, 1865.

WE HAVE this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

For the transaction of a Shiping and
GENEARL COMMISSION BUSINESS

in this Town, West Side Craven Street, on Old County Wharf.

To the sale of *COTTON, NAVAL SAORES, TOBACCO, LUMBER, STAVES, SHINGLES, CORN*, and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and also to the sale and purchase of

Real Estate and State and other Stocks,

we will give personal attention.

We are Agents for *MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA SEMI-WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS*, between *NEWBERN* and *NEW YORK*, and for Sailing Vessels for *BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA*, and other Ports in the United States, and for different Ports in the West Indies. Thus it will be seen that we are furnished by our own vessels with the amplest facilities for the speedy transportation of Freight and Passengers. But in addition to those, there is a Weekly line of *OCEAN STEAMSHIP* on the same route, and a Tri-Weekly line of Steamers by inland route through Albemarle and Chesapeak Canal to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; hence Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

☞ *WE WILL MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS,*

All letters addressed to us on the subject of freight or on any other business, will be promptly answered.

JHON D. WHITFORD,
GEORGE W. DILL,
WM. C. WHITFORD.

[tfd151]

LARGE SALE
OF
Valuable Property.

I WILL SELL AT Public Auction at my Plantation in Davie county, known as the Point, on the 12th of December. Twenty-five head of Cattle, Sixty head of Hogs, a number of which are well fatted, One Thousand bushels of Corn, Fifty bushels of Wheat, Eight barrels of Sorgum Molasses and other articles not here mentioned.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

LETITIA H. WALKER.

Dec. 5, 1865. 8tdpd-165

FALL & WINTER
GOODS,

I AM DAILY RECEIVING

FROM THE

NORTHERN MARKETS,

THE LATEST

Fall and Winter Styles

AND FASHIONS.

GOODS FOR LADIES DRESSES

TRIMMIMNGS FOR DRESSES ANI HATS,

Buttons, Fancy Braids &c.

The neatest Styles of Bonnets, and Hats, Ribbons, Laces and Perfumery.

Also a large assortment of Men's Boots, Shoes & Hats,

Large assortments of Groceries; Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery.

The finest assortment also of Wines, Brandies, Champagne, Liquors, &c.,

For Medicinal and other purposes. This variety of Liquors, cannot be excelled in this market.

Families are invited to call and examine my stock of

Young Hyson Gunpowder Imperial, and the

Celebrated Japan Teas,

The latter article though new in this market is pronounced to be unsurpassed by any other brand.

I am also Agent for the sale of the

Celebrated Detersive Soaps,

and I am also prepared to furnish

To the Farmers,

Any variety of Agricultural Implements. The Latest Patents & Improvements, Being the Agent of the largest *Baltimore and New York Houses.*

Farmers should at once send their orders to me and they will be filled promptly at the lowest market rates.

I will also purchase on Commission, any article from the first class houses, from which I purchase at the lowest prices. Persons sending a description of the Goods, they want will be sure to be suited.

School Books and Stationery,

Dye Stuffs, Paints,

Glass and Putty,

Hair Brushes,

Shoe Brushes,

Carpet Bags, Mirrors,

Ploughs and other Implements of Husbandry.

Produce Received in Payment.

Cotton, Wool, Beeswax and Dried Fruit taken in exchange for Goods.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row, Main St.,
Salisbury, N. C.

November 9th, 1865. tf 143.

SOUTHERN LAND,

EMIGRATION AND PRODUCT

COMPANY,

71 Broadway, near Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized for the purpose of introducing Capital, Mechanical skills, Emigration and Labor Saving Machinery, into the Southern States.

Wanted to purchase all the low price lands we can get—send in description of property, extract of title and lowest price.

J. C. TURNER, Agent,
Salisbury, N. C.

September, 13th, '65. tf 146.

Grovesteen & Co.

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS.

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE attention of the Public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled, by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, overstrung Bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Fortes" received the award of merit over 11 others at the celebrated World's Fair,

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimre, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

PRICES—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners Rosewood plain case $275.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding $300.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style $325.

Terms: Net Cash in Current Funds.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCLES SENT FREE.

A. & C. d6m 158

THE
GREATEST STORE
IN
SALISBURY,

OWEN & SOFIELD,

AT

HENDERSON'S CORNER,

MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE MANSION HOUSE.

Have on hand the largest and greatest variety of Goods in Town.

Ladies, will find here all articles of

Dress Trimmings,

Hats, Ribbons,

Skirts, Muslins,

Linens, Gloves,

Laces, Shoes

and Gaiters,

Men's Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

and every variety of wearing apparel.

The stock is kept up by daily receipts, from the best Northern Markets.

Agricultural Implements,

of every variety.

Hardware,

Cutlery,

Groceries,

Crockery,

and in fact any thing that can be found in a well regulated Store.

Call before purchasing elsewhere and you will be satisfied—we sell at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

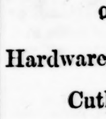
and take all sorts of country produce in exchange for Goods.

OWEN & SOFIELD,

Salisbury, N. C.

November, 13th, 1865. 3m-146.

THE SACRED DEAD.



During the War the Graves of many have been unmarked owing to the impossibility of procuring proper

MONUMENTS.

THE SUBSBRIBERS

KING WHITLOW & CO.

On the Burnt Block

ON SAUNDER'S OLD STAND.
Fayeteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

NOW announce to the Public they have opened *Marble and Stone Works*

at the above place, and would respectfully solicit orders from Western North Carolina and other portions of the State. Parties by writing to us can have their wishes supplied. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, VAULTS, HEAD STONES SLABS and MARBLE MANTLES, &c, as cheap as any firm in the country. We have the services of

an Accomplished Carver,

and can execute the most beautiful and *spiritualle* designs.

We will also contrnct for all kinds of

Stone Work and Masonry,

REFERS TO—Geo. W. Mordicai, Raleigh; H. M. Heck, do.; Editor *Union Banner*, Salisbury.

Oct. 6, 1865 d3mo116

SPRAGUE BROTHERS
GROCERY MERCHANTS,
OLD STAND, SALISBURY, N. C

Oct. 3 1865—3m odpd111

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.

We publish below proposals for carrying the mails weekly to the County seats of this State, until the first of January next. We trust that persons who may be disposed to make proposals will do so at once, as mails are very much needed. We learn that ten dollars per mile will be allowed for this temporary service. The post offices on the various lines will be supplied, and it is desirable that postmasters be appointed at once. Proposals for any of these routes, and nominations for Postmasters, may be addressed to Gov Holden, to be forwarded by him to Washington. Persons who may propose to carry the mails must offer the necessary evidence that they will comply with their contracts; and nominations for Postmasters must be endorsed by loyal men, known to the Governor. Females may act as Postmasters, and there is no objection to appionting them.

The advertisement for the regular mail service in this State will appear soon.

We learn that the granting of this special temporary mail service is due to the indefatigable exertions of Dr. R. J. Powell, the State Agent in Washington, aided by W. S. Mason and W. J. Palmer, Esqr's. of this city. We believe that no such favor has been extended to any other State.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington Aug. 3, 1865.

SIR:—With a view to furnishing mail facilities. at the earliest practicable moment, to persons residing at and near County seats in the State of North Carolina, I have the honor to inform you that the Department on the receipt of reasonable bids for the transportation, will be prepared to issue orders authorizing temporary mail service on routes running from such County seats to the nearest points on rrilroads on which mails are conveyed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

Hon. W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh.

N. B.—By "temporary mail service" is intended service to December 31st, next previous to which time all the routes in the State will be advertised for re-letting from Jan. 1st, 1866.

TEMPORARY MAIL SERVICE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Proposals will be received for carrying the U. S. Mail over the following routes until Jan. 1st, 1856. To be carried once a week:

1	From	Franklin to Louisburg,
2	"	Henderson to Oxford,
3	"	Warren Depot to Warrenton,
5	"	Washington to Swan Quarter,
6	"	Rocky Mount to Nashville,
7	"	Greenville to Williamston,
	"	Warsaw to Kenansville,
8	"	Warsaw to Clinton,
10	"	Kenansville to Onslow C. H.
11	"	Nearest depot on Wil. Char, & Ruth. R. R. to Elizabethto'n.
12	From	Laurenburg to Rockingham,
13	"	Wilmington to Smithville,
14	"	Mosely Hall to Snow Hill,
15	"	Newberne to Trenton,
16	"	Hillsboro' to Roxboro'
17	"	High Point to Ashboro' thence to Troy,
18	"	Morrisville to Pittsboro'
19	"	Winston to Dobson via Mona Airy,
20	"	Winston to Danbury,
21	"	Salisbury to Mocksville, Hamptonville & Yadkinville,
22	"	Reidsville to Wentworth,
23	"	Danville, (Va) to Yanceyville,
24	"	Statesville to Taylorsville, Wilkesboro', Boon and Jefferson,
25	From	Terminus of W. N. C. R. R. to Morganton & thence to Lenoir
26	"	Morganton to Marion & Asheville,
27	"	Marion to Burnsville,
28	"	Asheville to Marshall,
29	"	Asheville to Hendersonville,
30	"	Asheville to Waynesville,
31	"	Waynesville to Webster,
32	"	Webster to Franklin,
33	"	Franklin to Murphy,
34	"	Charlotte to Monroe,
35	"	Salisbury to Albemarle an.' to Wadesboro',
36	"	Lincolnton to Dallas,
37	"	Lincolnton to Shelby & Rutherfordton,
38	From	Rutherfordton to Columbus,
39	"	Raleigh to Fayetteville,
40	"	Fayetteville to Carthage,
41	"	Garysburg to Jackson, Windsor, Plymouth & Columbia,
42	"	Boykin's Depot (Va.) to Winton and Gatesville,
43	"	Norfolk to Elizabeth City, Hertford and Edenton,
44	"	Elizabeth City to Camden C. H. & Currituck C. H.

Proposals will be received to supply the County Seats of Alegbany, Clay and Transylvania counties, from the nearest point on any of the above routes.

Halifax, Wilson, Wilmington and Tarboro' will be supplied by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and Tarboro' by Branch Railroad.

Lumberton will be supplied by the Wilmington, Charlottee & Rutherford R. R.—Eastern end.

Whiteville will be supplied by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Goldsboro', Smithfield, Hillsborough, Raleigh, Graham, Greensboro' Lexington, Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte will be supplied by the North Carolina Railroad.

FOR SALE.

LARGE SALE
OF
LAND,
CROPS, STOCK,
Household and Kitchen
Furniture &c.

On Wednesday the 13th day of December, I will offer for sale at public auction, the plantation on which I now reside. Said Tract of Land contains 555 Acres, 300 of which is open, and in a good state for cultivation: 150 acres of which is first quality low grounds; the remainder of the Land, about 255 acres, is now in woods, and heavily timbered. The Land is Very Rich, and suitable for the culture of Tobacco, Cotton or Grain. and can be easily turned into a Stock Farm, if desired. The Improvements are good, and afford capacity for two distinct settlements, and the farm is known as one of the best in the Country.

There has been 50 bushels of wheat seeded on the place

The purchaser can secure 12 or 15 colored laborers, already on the farm. They have heretofore proved themselves honest and faithful servants

After the sale of the Land, there will be sold 15 head of

HORSES & MULES,

7 Milch Cows, 50 head HOGS,

and other Stock; 2,000 bushels Corn. one hundred and fifty do. Wheat, one hundred and twenty do. Peas, thirty do. Irish Potatoes, crops of Hay, Oats, Fodder and Shucks Also Seven Thousand lbs. Tobacco, one fine Family Carriage and Harness, in good order; one do. Top Buggy, with pole and Shafts; two 4-horse Wagons and Gearing; one 2-horse do.; a large stock of.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

To wit: 18 Ploughs, single and double, with extra points, all nearly new; 1 Harrow, 1 Straw Cutter, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Hay Forks, Axes, &c. Also, a lot of new Trace Chains, Picks, Hand-saws, and other tools. I will also sell thirty Sacks dry Salt and Seven hundred lbs. fine Brown Sugar, one fine double barrelled Gun, with Ammunition. Among the Furniture will be found one large gilt French Plate Mirror, Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus and Wardrobe, Walnut Bedsteads, Tables and Washstands, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, 3 Rocking Chairs, Parlor Chairs, 1 Crib, Washbowls and Pitchers, Curtains, Gilt Cornices, 1 fine Brussels Carpeting and Rug, entirely new; 1 ingrain do., 1 Roll Rug Carpeting, new and pretty; 1 fine Dinner Set China, one hundred pieces; 1 fine Gilt Tea Set China, sixty pieces; 6 Pitchers, very fine quality; 1 Britania Chafing Dish, Knives, and Forks, Plated Forks and Spoons, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Preserve and Pickle Dishes, Bottles of all sorts and sizes; in fact almost every thing needed for

HOUSEKEEPING.

Among the Books will be sold 1 Mitchel's Turkey bound Family Atlas, 1 library copy "Encyclopedia [illegible] one half cash and the remainder in two equal payments, notes at six and twelve months, bearing interest from date, with satisfactory security. All the other property, cash on delivery at the premises.

N. B. In my temporary absence the land can be shown by my nephew J. B. Lanier, of Mocksville, or John Mullican, Esq., living adjoining the plantation.

LUCIUS. L. LANIER.

Mocksville, N C., Nov. 17, 1865. ts-156

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a small Tract of Land situated on the N. C R. R, 2½ miles South of Salisbury. This Tract contains about 300 acres, more or less, 60 of which has been recently clared and is fresh, and new, and exceedingly fertile—a part of the 60 acres is high meadow land, and constitutes about half of the whole arable land now cleared. The meadow may be used for sereal or grass purposes, and is equally valuable for both. The ballance of the land is well timbered with virgin growth and convenient to a good market. There is also a "Gold Mine" of tested value on the same Tract, to which I propose to attach 30 acres or more of wooded land, which I propose to sell separately. I shall remain in Salisbury for two weeks, where I shall be happy to treat with any person wishing to purchase, after which time I shall intrust the sale of the above to the care of Col. B. Craige my accounted agent. The purchaser can have the benefit of supplying himself with 60 bbls of corn and all of the farming implements &c. necesary to conduct the farm.

W G. YOUNG.

Salisbury, Oct. 15, 1865. tfd-149

Roberts, Hutchison & Foster

BURWELL B. ROBERTS,
E. NYE HUTCHISON,
JEHU FOSTER,

SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Buy and sell Gold & Silver Coin, Bullion Bonds and Bank Notes.

INSURANCE FIRE, Life and Marine, Representing a Capital of more than

$10,000,000.

Commission Merchants for the purchase or Sale of Cotton, Tobacco &c.

N. B, Orders from a distance respectfully solicited. Prompt attention given to collection of claims References given when required. Office No. 1 Cowan's Brick Row.

November 8th '65., tf142

THE DRUG STORE

BURBANK, GALLAGHER, AND MORRIS.

HAVE a large and select stock of

Drugs & Medicines,

at their Store Main Street, opposite Murphy's Block ALSO, a select assortment of articles for the TOILET, *Cosmetique* and perfumery. Extracts, Eau de Cologne, Brushes and Combs, and a great variety other things for ornament and use. 3mod109

MERGANTILE.

NEW GOODS.

BRADSHAW, BROWN & CO

No 2 Granite Row

Respectfuliy invite the attention of the public and their friends, to their entire new stock of

GOODS

Comprising the latest and most fashionable styles of *DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Ready made Clothing, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.*

In part the following articles:

Black Bombazine, Blk and colored Merinoes, blk Alpacas, blk and col'd Muslin de Laines, printed do. Ginghams assorted, blk & fancy PRINTS. fancy Poplins, Irish Linen, Bird eye Diaper, table Linen, Towels, blc'hd and brown Domestic, Jackonets and Cambrics, white, red gray Flannels, Plaid Flannels.

Ladies and Gents Linen pocket handkerchiefs.
do do Shawls and Cloaks.
do do Hats and Caps, assorted.
do do Boots and Shoes assorted.

Also a good supply of Sole Leather and Calf Skin Shoe findings assorted, Coffee, Sugar and Tea.

No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,

kits, half barrels and barrels. Bacon, Flour and Cheese, best in the market, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

No charges for showing goods—give us a call before buying elsewhere.

Our business will be done exclusively for cash, or barter, we will trade all kinds of produce.

Be sure and give us a call at Murphy's Brick Row

JOHN A. BRADSHAW.
JOHN D. BROWN,
THOS. E. BROWN,

A CARD.

I have formed a new copartnership with the above named gentlemen, for the purpose of doing a Merchandising business in this place, and hope that my long experience in the business both as buyer and seller, will be some advantage to my old customers, if they will give me a call. Very respectfully,

JOHN D BROWN.

Salisbury. Oct. 11, 1865. 3md119

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO' STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS popular Hotel, situated on the finest street in the beautiful "City of Oaks," has already earned the reputation under the management of its experienced Proprietors, of being the best Hotel in the South. It is located within a few yards of the State Capitol, and is near the business part of the City.

If pleasant and clean beds, a liberal table, and respectable and attentive servants will make Guests comfortable, these can be counted on at the Exceange Hotel,

RANDALL & CO.

October 11, 1865. 1modpd-116.

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron. Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63-

JUST RECEIVED

THE LATEST FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS IN MILLINERY; TRIMMINGS;

HAIR DRESSES, Toilets, Perfumeries, Cosmetiques, Jockey and Beaver Hats, Ribbons and other articles for Ladie's of the most elegant and *recherche* character, of the latest Parisian and Northern modes—selected by capable and careful judges. I have engaged the services of a Milliner, a most accomplished *artiste* from New York, and can by her assistance give the latest style of dressing and trimming at the old stand—Ladie's Headquarters

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,
Near Boyden House, Main St.

November 7th, '65. 3m 142

J R BLOSSOM & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will promptly forward Cotton and other produce consigned to

BLOSSOM, BROTHERS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK.

November 11th, '65. 3m145

NOTICE.

MODEL SEWING MACHINE.

(From the New York Herald)

Prominent among the mechanical triumphs of this most ingenious age, common honesty compels us to notice the Empire Sewing Machine, commended as justly styled perfection itself. Useful as have been the various sewing machines, from time to time presented to the public, each one of them has been cursed with some radical defect, which detracts from general utility. Warned by the experience of his predecessors, the inventor of the Empire Machine has produced an instrument, combining all the advantages for which others are vaunted, and obviating every defect which can be attributed to them by the most fastidious critic.

The Empire Machine is a marvellous combination of simplicity, economy and perfect workmanship, being durable, free from liability to get out of order, noiseless, and easy of, operation. its mechanical contrivance is such as to secure stability, freedom from accident, and accuracy as to workmanship. By the use of the patented shuttle and straight needle, it makes a stitch, which can neither rip nor ravel, at the same time, it can operate perfectly upon every species of material from leather to cambric, with threads of cotton, linen or silk, from the finest to the coarsest number.

As the Empire Machine is gradually supplanting its more antique rivals, no one in want of a useful instrument of this description, be he or she tailor, coachmaker, dressmaker or seamstress, can do otherwise than secure one of these economical and inimitable machines, suited alike for family and manufacturing purposes. The office of the Empire Manufacturing Co. is at No. 536 Broadway, New York City, where they are now supplying these Empire Machines a prices far below the real value of the instrument.—New York *Herald.*

A. & C. 6md-150

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS

BALTIMORE WHOLESALE

Boot & Shoe House,

CAREY & BANGS

Baltimore Md.

OFFER for Sale a very large and complete Stock of

Mens and Boys Boots,
" " *Brogans,*
" " *Balmorals,*
Women and Misses Shoes, Ladies Gaiters,

With a very full assortment of Ladies and Men's fine Boots, Shoes, Balmorals and Gaiters.

CAREY and BANGS,
266 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

Orders filled with promptness and Dispatch.

November 8th, '65. dpd3m142

HOPKINS & CO.

(Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

No 258 Baltimore Street, (opposite Hanover St. Baltimore. Ask their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

Oct. 23 No 128 d3mo-pd

JAS. M. GOODMAN,

WITH

THOS. J. FLACK & SONS,

DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES AND CORDIALS,
Corner of Bowly and Guilford Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, of well known Brands, all grades of Whiskies constantly on hand, and for sale on the most accommodating terms.

Oct 23 No-128. 3mo-.

LEONARD PASSANO,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Notions and Fancy Goods, Hosiery Gloves, Trimmings, Table & Pocket Cutlery,
No. 268 W. Baltimore St.,
BALTIMORE, MD

Oct 23 No-128. 3mopl.

JAMES R. HERBERT, *Of Maryland.* PETER W. HAIRSTON, *Of N. Carolina.*

HERBERT & HAIRSTON

TOBACCO, COTTON, And General COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No 158 West Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Liberal cash advance made on all consignments.

Goods of all kinds bought at lowest CASH prices for orders.

REFERENCES:—JAMES ALLNUTT, Prest. Bank of Commerce, Balt; WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO., Baltimore; HOWARD, COLE & Co. Baltimore; WM. JOHNSON, Charlottee, N. C. JUDGE CADDWELL, Salisbury, N. C.

Oct. 23. d3mo

BARRETT & HIGGINS,

(Late Warder and Barrett,)

Wholesale Dealer in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

No. 272 Baltimore St., White Marble Building,

BALTIMORE.
W. D BARRETT,
JESSE T. HIGGINS.

November 8th, 1865. 1423mpd

T. G. AUSTIN. D. DAVIDSON

T. G. AUSTIN & CO.

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No 2 Camden Street, near Light St. Baltimore, Md

Agents for McKeon, Van Haagen & Co's Celebrated Washing Soaps, and the following variety of Soaps—Stearine, Oriental Detersive, Pacific Family, Olive Chemical, Pale Soap, Cut and Bar Castile; also a large variety of Fancy toilet soaps.

Oct. 23 No-128. 3mo-pd.

WM. HANDY,

ANNOUNCES TO HIS FRIENDS AND CITIZENS OF SALISBURY,

THAT HE HAS OPENED

A STORE IN

"PHŒNIX HALL,"

OPPOSITE THE

MANSION HOUSE.

He has on hand a choice and select ariety of Liquors, Notions, Groceries etc. He would respectfully invite a call.

November 9th, 1865. 3m143

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

New Volume begins January, 1865.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Popular Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers's Journal,
Dublin University Magazine	Edinburgh Review,
Art Journal,	London National Review.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN, AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,

W. H. BIDWELL,
5 Beekman St., New-York.

[tf-p150]

NATIONAL EXPRESS

AND

TRANSPORTATION

COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

AS ITS PRESIDENT,

has opened an agency in

Robt. Murphy's Brick Store, Salisbury, N. C.

and is now prepared to do a

GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS,

in the transportation of

Freight,
Currency,
Gold,
and Valuables,

of every description between Salisbury & the following named cities and towns:

New York,	*Philadelphia,*
Boston,	*Baltimore,*
Washington,	*Georgetown,*
Alexander,	*Lynchburg,*
Staunton,	*Richmond,*
Greensboro',	*Petersburg,*
Danville,	*Raleigh,*
Charlotte,	*Wilmington,*
Weldon,	*Goldsboro',*
Newbern,	*Norfolk,*
Bristol, Tenn.,	*Knoxville, Tenn.,*

Fredericksburg,

AND

all accessible points in the States of

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA,

AND

Way Stations on the following named

BALTIMORE AND OHIO,

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA CENRAL,

PETERSBURG & WELDON,

RICHMOND & DANVILLE,

PETERSBURG & YNCHBURG,L

RALEIGH & GASTON,

NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL,

WILMINGTON & WELDON,

ATLANTIC & N. CAROLINA.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they wil extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The company has also such favorable contracts with steamer lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessarily high rates. Upon this basis the Company solicits public patronage.

JOHN A. RAMSAY, Agent.

Salisbury, Nov. 23, 1865. 1w-155

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office Corner Main and Water Streets.

Under the Mansion House.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY IS now prepared to forward Gold and Silver coin currency, parcels and freight to Richmond, Lynchburg, Bristol, Danville, Greensboro', Charlotte, Raleigh, Weldon, Goldsboro', Wilmington, Newbern, Morganton, Morehead City, and Beaufort, N. C., and to Way Stations on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, South Side Railroad, Petersburg Railroad, North Carolina Railroad, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Western N C. Railroad, and Atlantic and N. C. Railroad

Letters, Money Packages and small parcels to Columbia, S C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Ga., Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Ala., Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss, New Orleans, La., and to way stations on the Charlote and South Carolina Railroad, South Carolina Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Atlanta and West Point Railroad, South Western Railroad, Southern Railroad, Alabama and Mississippi Railroad

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

will receive and forward with promptness and dispatch all articles entrusted to their care and with their connections with the Adams and Harndens Express can give greater facilities for forwarding and collection of monies and valuables. For further information inquire of

AGENT SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.

Oct. 26, 1865. pd d3mo132

FOR SALE.

A number of well rooted Grapevines, consisting of fine varieties, for further information apply at this office

November 8th '65. tf 142

To the People of the South!

THE OLD

"EXAMINER" REVIVED!!

The undersigned, having purchased its good will and subscription books, propose to revive, at an early day, the old Richmond Examiner, of which the late John M. Daniel was editor-in-chief, and the undersigned his constant associate for the entire period of the war.

It is believed that the public will recognize an appropriate and practical idea in this enterprise.—Efforts to revive other papers in the South are announced, and it is certainly neither a visionary nor unworthy endeavour for the literary associates of a gallant spirit that now sleeps in the grave to essay honour to his memory and a service to the public by reviving the old Examiner newspaper, so long the ornament of Southern letters, an example at once of the scholarship and chivalry of Virginia; and perhaps the only school in the South of pure and classick English distinct from the models and redeemed from the innovations of Northern instructors.

The fame of the old Richmond Examiner reached to the most distant parts of the world. The paper was well known in Europe. It was pronounced by a distinguished Northern politician "the best exponent of the civilization of the South." It was a school of literary scholarship for the youth of the South; the glass of Southern chivalry; an example of independence, of courage, of iron spirit in newspaper literature, which its chief illustrated in his own noble and severe life, and defended more than once on the field of honor, when the undersigned stood with in the vindication of the freedom of the press.

Surely there are many people in the South who will unite in an effort to revive a newspaper which was an ornament to its literature and a school for its virtues. The task is an ambitious one. But the undersigned attempts it in no mean or flagging spirit. He has already undertaken to marshal a corps of the old writers for the Examiner; he will be able to reproduce its typographical features, and present to Southern readers a *fac simile* of their old acquaintance; and he fervently trusts and resolutely pledges every resource of intellect and will to breathe again in this form of material resurrection the same spirit of fearless criticism, chivalrous contest and unhesitating encounter with abuse that animated it of old.

The undersigned owns some pledges of affection in this enterprise. His relations with the late John M. Daniel was close, intimate and affectionate to the day of his death. And it will indeed be a labor and aspiration of love if he can produce some echo from the grave of la[illegible] from [illegible] and rekindle from the ashes of the past and the dead some of the fire that illuminated the familiar pages of our literature.

In the present uncertainty of political questions—the dissappointment of old issues and the imperfect development of the new—it would, of course, be impossible to state with precision the political career of the Examiner. But this may be said with safety; that it will use all its influence in restoring order, tranquility and prosperity to the people; and while aspiring to be brave and independent, it will avoid every scheme of faction and disorganization, devote itself to the works of conservatism, and sustain, at every risk, the present President of the United States as long as he fulfills those noble indications he has already given of planting again the rights of constitutional liberty in the South, setting his face against the Malignants of the North, and thus entitling himself to such common support of conservative men in all parts of the country as will secure the continuation of his wise and patriotic administration.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Examiner the newspaper of the South. For every department of it the services of the most accomplished and active writers will be secured. Special correspondents will be posted in New York and Washington and other important centres of intelligence in the country. A former active editor of the old Examiner, Edward A. Pollard, will be employed as correspondent from Europe in which country he proposes to write a History of the War, and to form a familiar acquaintance with the politics of Europe, especially in connection with American questions and topicks. This correspondence will constitute a special feature of interest in our paper; it will enliven its columns from week to week with the productions of an animated pen; and it will afford our readers a singularly good opportunity to make themselves acquainted with cotemporary Europe, and to apprehend the growing interest of our foreign relations.

The undersigned was recently the editor of the Richmond Times, but in consequence of a disagreement with the part proprietor of that paper, he has been forced to leave it and appeal to the civil courts for his rights; and he now proposes to himself the nobler task of reviving a paper endeared to the South by many memories of the past, and associated with so much that is admirable in its heroick and literary name in history. He calls upon the old subscribers of the Examiner, from Virginia to Texas, to rally to its support, to renew their subscriptions, and to assist in the revival of a paper which has existed for three-quarters of a century, and which has ever been solicitous to honor truth and virtue, prompt to chastise abuses, and ambitious to defend and adorn the civilization and literature of the South.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY—One year, in advance	$9.00
" Six months, in advance,	5.00
" Three months, in advance	3.00
" One month, in advance	1.00
SEMI-WEEKLY—One year, in advance	5.00
" Six months, in advance	3.00
WEEKLY—One year, in advance	3.00
" Six months, in advance	2.00

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as published by the other Richmond papers.

The first number of the Examiner will contain a sketch of the life of the late John M. Daniel, whose name is historical in connection with the Virginia press, and than whom the annals of newspaper literature in America show few more extraordinary men—certainly no greater master of vigor and satire in composition. The first numbers will also contain a full and complete account of the evacuation of Richmond, with all the particulars of the surrender of the city, the entry of the troops, the great conflagration, &c., taken from the advance sheets of E. A. Polard's "Fourth Year of the War," now in press. This account will be found intensely interesting; and aside from this consideration, every one should secure and preserve these numbers, as they will be valuable hereafter as affording a true and faithful report of what the South has had hitherto but the imperfect narratives which have been written and published in the Northern press.

The old contributors and correspondents of the Examiner are particularly requested to communicate with the undersigned.

All letters and communications of every character should be addressed to

H. RIVES POLLARD,
Richmond, Va.

Wanted, an Agent in every town in Virginia and all the Southern States.

Also, immediately, twenty active and enterprising men to travel and canvass for the paper—a fine chance for men out of employment. H. R. P.

PROSPECTUS.

THE publication of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN will be resumed in Fayetteville, on Wednesday 2d January next.

Confidently relying upon the hearty suport which we have heretofore received, we shall endeavor to render the paper more attractive, both in appearance and matter, than it has ever been, sparing neither pains nor expense, in the accomplishment of this purpose.

With the passing away of old things, a new spirit of activity, energy and enterprise has been infused into every department of secular thought and business. Why should not the CHURCH, also, partake of this progressive advancement? Why should she, of all the agencies, brought to bear with such tremendous force upon the civilization of the present time, be inefficient, laggard and almost hopeless, in the working out of her own destiny?

To arouse the CHURCH to the importance and necessity of WORK: of unceasing, restless, tireless energy in the service of her Master and Head; *this* shall be our first and chiefest aim. In this we need assistance. We are not alone, sufficient for these things. Our brethren must help us in every way; contributions from their own stores of thought and study; by zealous co-operation in a common cause for the benefit of all; by extending our circulation throughout all our borders, and thus giving us both the means and the opportunity of performing *well* the work to which we have consecrated all that we have, and all that we hope for on the earth.

TERMS:

Subscription for one year, $4 00
" for six months, 2 00

Address B. FULLER,
Editor N. C. Presbyterian.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1865.

THE SALISBURY DAILY GAZETTE.

The undersigned will publish in SALISBURY, N. C., on or about Thursday, November 23d, 1865, a DAILY NEWSPAPER, under the title of THE DAILY GAZETTE.

It will be devoted to NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, COMMERCIAL REPORTS, ETC.

Its columns will never contain abuse of the living or defamation of the dead.

TALENTED CONTRIBUTORS have been engaged, and, situated as it is, in the Centre of Western North Carolina, it will present

THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISING in the State, South of Raleigh.

TERMS OF SUBSRIPTION:

Per Year - - - - - - - - - - $8.00.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One Column, three months,	$100.00.
One Square, three months,	15.00.
One Square, one week,	3.00.
One Square, single insertion,	1.00.

And others in the same proportion.

JOHN S. HAMPTON & CO., PUBLISHERS.
DR. W. H. COLE, EDITOR.

FAUCETTE & BRO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

PURCHASING AGENTS,

AND

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALERS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

November 3rd, 1865. 3m-138.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss MARGARET MITCHELL
and Mrs. E. N. GRANT,

propose receiving into their family, as pupils, a few young Ladies'. Terms made known on application by letter or otherwise.

Chapel Hill N. C, Nov. 13th, '65. 1463m